THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 607

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1796.

James River Coal.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few hundred bushels of the first quality James River Coal, which I will sell on a short credit.

COATS RIDGWAY.

Feb. 23. 3

LOST,

On Wednesday the 22d inst. between Alexandria and Coalchester,

A Red Morocco Pocket BOOK.

The contents are as follows:—A Receipt of Mr. George Blackburn, for 130 dollars, three Tickets in the Washington Lottery, No. 2. and Twenty Dollars in Baltimore Bank Notes. Whoever delivers the said Pocket Book, to Mr. James Read, Stone Cutter, Alexandria, or Mr. Alexander Loder Baltimore, shall receive Ten Dollars for their trouble.

Feb. 23. 3t

Lands for Sale.

A TRACT of about 700 acres lying in the district of Columbia, about 3½ miles from George-Town, and 7 miles from Alexandria, two thirds in woods of a good quality.—Also, another tract of 400 acres, part of which is in the said district, well improved, and one half in woods. Another tract of about 40 acres in the said district all in timber, about a mile and a half of the bridge of the Little Falls. Two other small tracts, a small distance from the line of the district, containing about 40 acres each which I will sell—it is well watered, and a considerable quantity of the said land is meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Chesnut hill, near the Fall's Church.

GEORGE MINOR.

Fairfax-County, Feb. 23. 3t

To be Rented,

For one, or a term of years,

Two Three Story Brick Houses corner of King and Pitt Streets—the corner house will be rented either altogether, or the dwelling house, the store and one of the back rooms, and the front cellar will be reserved, if a tenant should not want them.—Possession given the 12th of April.

The other house is adjoining that last mentioned, and has a good well finished store room in front of King Street, and has a good well finished rooms, besides kitchen and cellars.—Possession may be had immediately—for further particulars apply to

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

February 23. tm

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

BRYAN HAMPSON,

A quantity of

Sun Raisins in kegs and boxes—soft shelled Almonds—green Grapes in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in hhds. and barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general assortment in the Wet Good and Grocery Line.

February 11. 1 1st M.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria Newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificate heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Coats Ridgway,

At his Store in Fairfax street, nearly opposite Messrs. Patton & Butcher's, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season—which I will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour, Wheat, Indian Corn, Flax seed, &c. For which, a generous market price will be given, or approved Notes, at the usual Credit.

I have also Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will store it on the customary terms.

COATS RIDGWAY.

Feb. 15. 2w

A QUANTITY OF

Excellent Hair Powder,

For Sale by

DEMPSEY, HARRIS & CO.

February 23.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public and all persons who wish to send flour or any kind of produce to this place, that their warehouses are in order to receive the same, and that they will pay the greatest attention to the receiving and delivery of all goods entrusted to their care, and hold themselves liable for any accident that may befall the articles which are in their warehouses, except that of fire. But they do not, nor ever did hold themselves accountable for the safe delivery of the goods in Alexandria or George-town, but they will use every endeavor to send the produce by such persons as they suppose safe, and who will take good care of what may be put into their care, and will produce the boatmen and waggoner's receipts, but will not hold themselves liable for any claims that may arise in case of accident while the articles sent are in the possession of the boatmen or waggoners.

And we wish to observe to the merchants of Alexandria and George-Town, that such of them as receive flour or any kind of produce from this place, will be liable to us for the storage, or any other necessary charge which may arise on the goods sent, as we have already experienced the difficulty of settling the storage with the owners of the flour, as numbers of persons send produce, and we never have an opportunity of seeing them.

Wm. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

JOSEPH GILPIN.

Matildaville, Feb. 21.

NEW STORE.

John Davies,

AT his wholesale and retail store, next door to Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, Prince Street, Alexandria has now for sale in great variety, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, London Porter in casks or bottles, Rum, Brandy, and Wine, American Gun Powder in quarter casks, and best treble strong British battle powder in pounds, Shot of all sizes, patent and common Bar Lead, a large quantity of Ironmongery, coarse and fine Salt loose or in sacks, cotton in bags or by retail, Soap and Candles, a variety of fine Clothes, Hat, Shoe, and Plate Brushes, with a variety of other articles, all of which he is now selling on the most moderate terms for the accommodation of the public in general, and the inhabitants of Alexandria in particular.

1000 gall. Rye Whiskey,

AND

500 gall. American Gin,

In tierces and quarter casks, for sale by

MACLEOD & YEATMAN.

February 21. tf.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, Castings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; spatent yellow vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whiting and putty; 7–8, 8–10, 9–11 and 10–12 window glass; powder and shot; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; batters trimmings; aquia fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers, muslins, hosiery, modes, nankeens ribbons &c.

☞ CLOVER SEED for sale.

July 14

WE have Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will store it on the customary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

February 4.

Jackson & Dunnington,

HAVE just received and for sale, at their Store in King Street,

A Small Assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Griddirons; Chafing Dishes, Box Coffee Mills; Pad Locks, Frying Pans; Spades and Shovels, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and Hearth Brushes, bell steel plate Hand Saws, Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun Worms, Shovels and Tongs, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 29.

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MACRUDER & CO.

George Town, Nov. 8. tmf

To be Rented.

A Two Story Brick House on the north side of King street, next door to Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr. David Davey's.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

January 26. tf

Very great Bargains

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate terms at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accomodate retailers with a credit.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 7. tf

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 38 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2 story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground situate on King street between Water and Union streets; 30 feet front and running back 116 feet to a 20 feet alley. Apply to

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Feb. 6. tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land containing 116 acres, lying on Cameron Run, distant about 5 miles from Alexandria. The situation is on many accounts eligible—It is remarkably healthy, a convenient distance from the great Newgate road, and commands a pleasing view of the greater part of the valley, through which the Cameron beautifully winds its course. This tract is well proportioned with respect to timber, upland and meadow ground, and has on it such improvements as might be easily adapted for immediate residence. For further particulars apply to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 3. tf

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling House in King-street, next door to William M'Knight's tavern. The house is in good repair, and very convenient for a small family, with a good kitchen and cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to the premises.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

January 28.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

POLITICAL.

Extract from a Letter written by ROBERT G. HARPER, *Member of Congress.*

Philadelphia, January 5, 1797.

"From the returns of the election, the last of which were received two or three days ago, it appears that Mr. Adams has 71 votes, Mr. Jefferson 68, Major Pinckney 59, and Col. Burr 30. The whole number of electors being 138, it follows that Mr. Adams has a majority, and is elected President. Mr. Jefferson is Vice-President, and, it is generally understood, will serve.

"Eight states—Delaware, Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, voted unanimously for Adams. He had 7 votes in Maryland out of 20, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, and one in North Carolina. Delaware, Jersey, Vermont, and New York, voted unanimously for Pinckney also. In Connecticut he had 4 votes out of 9, and in Massachusetts 15 out of 16. Those two states threw away the rest of their votes, and New Hampshire and Rhode Island all theirs, for fear of making Pinckney President, which they did not intend. They wished to make him Vice-President, and would have prefered him as President to Mr. Jefferson. Consequently they would have voted for him, unanimously, had they considered the election of Adams as doubtful. But this was not the the case. From calculations which appeared certain, they believed Adams to be safe, they consequently resolved to throw away some votes from Pinckney, leaving him enough to put him in as Vice-President; a hazardous and blameable policy, for which the have been strongly censured by many persons in this part of the Union!

"Besides the above mentioned votes, Major Pinckney had 2 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Maryland, one in Virginia, and one in North Carolina.

"Four states voted unanimously for Mr. Jefferson—South-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Maryland gave him four out of ten; one elector from that state having voted both for him and Adams. In Pennsylvania he had 14 out of 15, in Virginia 20 out of 21, and 11 out of 12 in North Carolina. Delaware, New-York, Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts gave him no votes.

Tennessee and Kentucky voted unanimously for Col. Burr. He had four votes in Maryland, six in North-Carolina, one in Virginia, and thirteen in Pensylvania. No other state gave him a vote.

As Pinckney was but nine votes behind Jefferson, it was in the power of South-Carolina, with one vote from Georgia, Kentucky, or Tennesse, to make him Vice-President. Had South Carolina thrown away the eight votes which she gave to Jefferson, she would have left him but one above Pinckney; one from any other state would have made them equal; and the Senate, with whom the choice must then have rested, would, no doubt, have given Pinckney the preference.

"To understand this operation, we must recollect the mode of voting.—They do not vote for one man as President, and another as Vice-President; but each elector votes for two persons, the highest of whom, provided he has a majority of all the electors, becomes President. The second is Vice-President. Had the mode of election been different, so as to admit of a distinction between the persons chosen for the two offices, it is certain that Major Pinckney would have been elected Vice-President by a large majority. We know that Virginia would have voted for him, had she not been afraid of his interfering with Jefferson; it is probable that North-Carolina and Georgia would have done so too; and there is no doubt that he would in that case have received a unanimous vote from all those who supported Adams.

It appears from this account, that 5 states out of 16 voted unanimously for Mr. Adams, and that there are but 4 in which he received no votes. Only four out of the 16 voted unanimously for Mr. Jefferson; and there are 8 which did not vote for him at all. Had the electors been chosen by districts in Pennsylvania, instead of a general ticket throughout the state, it is certain that instead of one vote there Mr. Adams would have had at least 6, probably 7. By the same mode of election in New York, Delaware, and Massachusetts, it is believed that he would have lost one in each of those states. It is highly presumable that he would have gained one in South Carolina; perhaps two. So that had the sense of the people been taken in the fairest possible manner, we may conclude that the result would have been still more favourable to Mr. Adams by 5 or 6 votes.

Having said so much about the election, you may perhaps expect me to express my opinion about the choice, and the candidates. I have not the least objection to doing so; more especially as my sentiments on that head have been often declared, and were very well known, before we knew the result of the election. I gave a decided preference to Mr. Adams above Mr. Jefferson, because I think him in all respects better qualified for the place, and more deserving of it. But I am one of those who would have prefered Major Pinckney to either, as conceiving him to be possessed in a higher degree than either, of those qualities which fit a man for holding the reins of government: Prudence, moderation, sound judgment, great coolness, and discretion, calm steady firmness of character, and uniformity of conduct, Mr. Jefferson I believe to be greatly deficient in most of those qualities. He possesses much knowledge, chiefly however of the scientific kind, the least useful for a statesman; whose business it is to judge and act, not to write books: No one will deny him the praise of considerable literary genius; and for his diplomatic writings he has been greatly, and, in some degree, justly commended. But from his public conduct I take him to be of a weak, wavering, indecisive character; deliberating when he ought to act, and frequently acting, when he does attempt it, without steadiness, judgment, or perseverance, rashly engaging in attempts which difficulties that he ought to have foreseen, or to surmount, soon compel him to relinquish; always pursuing certain visionary theories of the closet which experience constantly contradicts; like most literary men, greatly liable to flattery, and so devoted to popular applause that he cannot be relied on for the performance of any duty which require him to risk it, by a manly decisive conduct in difficult situations.

With this opinion of Mr. Jefferson I might think him fit to be a professor in a College, President of a Philosophical Society, or even Secretary of State; but certainly not the first magistrate of a great nation.

I have other objections to him equally strong, especially at this juncture.—I believe his hatred and dread of Great-Britain to be so violent, and his enthusiastic attachment to France so unbounded, that it would be impossible for him to act with justice and impartiality between the two nations. However laudable this may be in a private citizen of America, it is certainly very improper in the head of the government, whose duty it is to preserve the interests of his own country without being biassed by love or hatred to any foreign nation. These two nations, who now wage a deadly war against eachother, and seem resolved at length to decide, by the destruction of one or the other, a contest which has lasted more than three hundred years, are equally desirous of gaining influence in our country, and rendering us subservient to their respective views and interests. In order to effect this point they endeavor to work on our passions; and if one of them should find in our country, or in those who administer our government, a violent hatred against its rival, or a strong affection towards itself, it will not fail to lay hold on those feelings in order to direct our counsels.

It is well known that the French were extremely desirous of seeing Mr. Jefferson President: that they interested themselves to the utmost in favor of his election; that they made a great point of his success. Had there been no other objection to him, this, in my mind, would have been quite sufficient. They must have been desirous of his succeeding from one or two reasons; either because they thought him so devoted to their interests as to enter readily and of his own accord into all their views; or so weak, or vain, that it would be easy for them to flatter or frighten him into such measures as they might wish to see adopted. Probably they counted on both; either would render him unfit for President of the United States, had he no other defect.

As to Mr. Adams he is acknowledged by his warmest opposers, to be a man of great firmness; of a decisive, independent, manly character; of the utmost integrity and patriotism; and possessed in a most eminent degrees of the knowledge best suited to that station in which the people have lately placed him; the knowledge of history, government, politics, and mankind.—He was among the earliest and most firm asserters of American Independence; and it is remarkable of him that though he has been in public employment from the year 1775, till this day, he is in very moderate circumstances, and has never furnished his enemies with a single objection against his conduct or character. They can find nothing to censure but his opinions. They accuse him of being a friend to monarchy and hereditary rank; and for proof of this they cite a book which he wrote in 1782, in defence of the American Constitutions. I will give you a single extract from this book: which will be sufficient to convince you that if Mr. Adams be really a friend to monarchy and hereditary rank, he has taken a very singular method of expressing his preference. In page 95, after taking a review of the governments of Europe, he gives the American constitutions the preference over them all, including the English, which he justly considers as the best in Europe; and he concludes with these remarkable words—"We shall "have reason to exult if we make "our comparison with England and "the English constitution. Our people "are undoubtedly sovereign: All the "landed and other property is in the "hands of the citizens; not only "their representatives, but their Senators and Governors, are annually "chosen: There are no hereditary "titles, honors, nor distinctions: "The legislative, executive, and judicial powers are carefully separated "from each other: The powers of "the one, the few, and the many "are nicely balanced in their legislatures: Trials by jury are preserved "in all their glory; and there is no "standing army: The habeas corpus "is in full force; the press is the most "free in the world; and where all "these circumstances take place, it is "unnecessary to add that the laws alone can govern."

I have carefully examined this book, and find many passages which fully agree with the sentiments stated above, but not one, which by a fair construction, can be so explained as to contradict them. Indeed, after so explicit a declaration Mr. Adams must have been a fool, which no body pretends he is, to put any thing into his book of so contrary nature.

Were it necessary to prove that in the year 1782, Mr. Jefferson entertained, and labored to inculcate opinions which lead directly to the establishment of an *aristocracy of the rich*; I could easily do it by citing a book which he wrote about that time: * but it is not necessary, and might be unfair. Though he supported those doctrines at that time, he probably did not perceive their tendency. I am persuaded he would now disavow them; for, though I believe that he is very apt to advance the most unfounded and ill-considered opinions, I have no doubt that he is a sincere friend to liberty."

* *Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.*

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 1.

"*Yesterday our city experienced a scene of confusion that I can scarcely describe.*

"*At eight o'clock in the morning, an express arrived from the mayor of Cork, stating, that several sail of French line of battle ships, conveying a thousand flat bottomed boats, with one hundred and fifty thousand men, were plainly discernible, standing to us for the shore, and making preparations for landing.*

"*The lord Lieutenant immediately sent for the commander in chief, who summoned a council of war, at which all the staff officers were present; and while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire thro' every part of the metropolis; and by one o'clock it was asserted on change, that 400,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Corkhaven, ravished the women, and then set fire to the town, which was soon reduced to ashes: and that they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put all the men to death there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins.*

The privy council was assembled in the great council chamber; the General officers in another part of the Castle. all the inhabitants of the city and suburbs who had red coats put them on. Fierce cocked hats, cockades, swords, and firelocks were to be found in every street; and to say the truth, to be the appearance of alacrity; and, though much confusion was to be found, no dismay was visible.

"*Expresses were immediately dispatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coast, into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a messenger was sent to England with this alarming intelligence.*

"*At two o'clock, rumor annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kingsale, and announced the enemy on his march to Dublin, laying waste to every town and village through which he travelled, and that the Peep of Day Boys had joined him, and were his guides.*

"*At 4 o'clock another express arrived from the mayor of Cork, with the intelligence that the seventy sail of line of battle ships with one thousand flat bottomed boats, and an hundred and fifty thousand men, turned out to be the homeward bound East India fleet on their way to Plymouth! and that the burning down Crookhaven was nothing more than a chimney on fire.*

"*The council broke up—the citizens took off their scarlet coats, the guns and swords were laid up, and the heads of the University exclaimed,*

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON AND SPONDEE.

VANITY.

This word, degraded into the phrase Foible, has been handied about by un-

thinking moraliſts und witlings; and man has been adviſed to free himſelf of Vanity with the ſame eagerneſs as he would cut out the cancer or cure the itch. I believe it is a great ſtimulus to laudable action, and the fruitful parent of a thouſand excellencies. Many of the firſt rate writers were infected with this moral diſorder, and yet their productions bloom and are in high health. I read with delight Cicero's invective againſt the lover of Cleopatra, and his harangue in praiſe of Literature and of Archias, in deſpite of all the I's and Me's ſcattered throughout the Orations. —Farther, Vanity far from leſſening, exalted Tully. Incredulous readers, look into the Latin, and you will find the Orator's own authority for this aſſertion. When a fop is vain of his beauty, or conqueſts, when all ſee him homely and ſlighted even by the chamber maid, you may laugh at the pretender. But if Shakeſpeare ſhould ariſe, and mention his own tragedies with enthuſiaſm, or Waſhington deſcribe with complacence the paſſage of the Delaware and the conqueſt at Trenton, how mean an act to become their cenſurers. The crowd ſuppoſe that when a man is told of his merits, he muſt look confuſed and deny the fact—Abſurd. When one atchieves excellently well, either in literature or life, and his neighbour tells him ſo, the anſwer ought to be YES certainly.

WEST-INDIES.

NEW-HAVEN, FEBRUARY 8.

Letter from Petit Guave, up the Bite of Leogane, 19th November, ſays

"A mulatto by the name of Gaſton, is at the head of adminiſtration in this place—a more artful, inſinuating man I never ſaw, and a more complete infamous ſcoundrel the ſun never ſhewn upon. There are now lying here ſeven American veſſels which were brought in, in conſequence of the order iſſued by the commiſſioners of the Cape, making all American veſſels bound to or from Britiſh ports lawful prizes—they have been lying here from two to three months, during which time their cargoes have been taken from them without the form of trial, more than three fourths of the men, captains and ſailors, have fallen a ſacrifice to the fever, and the remaining fourth are more like walking ghoſts than living men—moſt of them deſtitute of money, and not able to give their men a decent burial when dead. But judge yourſelf of this Gaſton, this inhuman wretch, he has been round to the people who boarded the unfortunate Americans, and adviſed them to turn them out of doors, telling them they had not nor would not have money to pay their expences, "turn the poor devils out, ſays he, and let them die and go to hell," this was a ſpeech from the firſt man in this place, from the man on whoſe will depends the property of all the Americans who come to this port. Under the name of purchaſing he takes by force if not voluntarily delivered what he pleaſes, and promiſes to pay without the leaſt regard to his word and honor—A few days ſince he enticed a Philadelphia ſchooner here with flour, by promiſing the capt. (who came here from Leogane where his veſſel was lying) upon his ſacred word and honor, that he would take nothing from him, relying on this, he came with his veſſel, but had no ſooner arrived, but Gaſton orders a guard on board and takes all his flour from him—There are now lying at the ſeveral ports in the Bite, 51 American ſail, brought in by theſe lawleſs pirates, and I believe I ſpeak moderately when I ſay half their crews have died with the fever."

The brig Suſan, Major Lines from this port, is carried into Guadaloupe—The Republic has taken his cargo—oxen at 6 joes—beef 15 dollars—payment made in bills on France, at ſix months ſight; the veſſel cleared.

Alexandria, February 25.

Capt. Luce, in a ſchooner from this port to Boſton, was caſt away on the 12th inſt. on Woods-hole—the veſſel is bilged—cargo chiefly ſaved.

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The ſhip Three Friends, capt. Sherry, arrived at New-York from Amſterdam, ſailed from the Texel on the 15th Dec.

By capt. S. we are informed, that on the 28th Nov. the prohibition of the importation of Weſt-India produce from England was again taken off.

Rice was 54 to 58s. and thought falling.

It was ſaid, that the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the great Catharine, was dead.

No expectations of peace—it was feared, that the negociation at Paris would fall through.

France having ſhut the Britiſh out of almoſt all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object alſo to the ports of Hamburgh and Bremen.

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An American captain at the Cape writes his owner that the French treat the Americans with more politeneſs who go voluntarily to their ports—"In this caſe, (ſays he) if you are lucky enough to eſcape their privateers, you only looſe your cargo."

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A violent invective againſt the Preſident of the United States was publiſhed December 30th, in New-York, ſaid to be written by Jaſper Dwight, of Vermont. The Editor of the Rutland paper has declared that no ſuch perſon is known in that ſtate.

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Even the advocates of miniſters are obliged to bear their tribute of approbation to the merits of Waſhington. Would to God that their patrons had imitated his pacific ſyſtem! Waſhington is one of thoſe few characters, who, during his life-time, has commanded the praiſe of all parties, by unequivocally deſerving well, by a conduct above all the aſſaults of envy, and beyond the reach of ſuſpicion—

Id quod difficillimum eſt, laudem ſine invidia peperit.

The conduct of Auguſtus in his laſt moments, is not unknown to our claſſical readers. But how much more juſtly than any proud tyrant that ever exiſted, may George Waſhington make his laſt appeal to his fellow-citizens, "Whether he has done well," and claim to his departing ſcene the meed of their grateful applauſe!

[Lon. Pap.]

—

The deſperate efforts of Alvinzy to relieve Mantua ſufficiently explains the late miſterious conduct of the Pope; we venture, however, to prophecy, that his *holineſs* will immediately comply with the former requiſitions of Buonaparte, and that, like a true Chriſtian penitent, he will work out his ſalvation with *fear and trembling*.

—

An Iriſhman concludes a letter lately written to a commercial correſpondent, by adviſing him not to ſpeculate in *Kings, Lords*, or *Biſhops*, for by *Jaſus*, adds he, they are all *falling articles!*

—

A writer in a London paper propoſes, in theſe critical times, to arm the clergy for the defence of the kingdom. They amount to 40,000. Archbiſhops to be Field Marſhals—Biſhops, Generals—Deans, Generals of Diviſion—Archdeacons, Aids-de-Camp, &c. while the Vicars and Curates ſhould be ſubalterns and privates, and do the fighting, as they are uſed to hard duty and hard living.

—

Mr. Burke has written a violent philippic againſt the Britiſh adminiſtration, for carrying on the war in the Weſt-Indies, in an unwholeſome climate. He recommends to ſend troops to France and fight the enemy there in a fine climate, where no man would die unleſs he was ſhot; with great deference to Mr. Burke, we would aſk, what matter is it whether men die of the yellow fever or republican bullets?

—

Sir Gilbert Elliot and family have arrived in England from Corſica. We wiſh to know whether the king of Great-Britain will retain the title of king of Corſica, as well as king of France. We preſume both titles have coſt enough to be worth keeping.

—

The French Journaliſts ſay, that as his Britannic majeſty ſtyles himſelf king of France, and as he does not acknowledge the French Republic, that he might have kept Lord Malmeſbury at home, and treated for peace with himſelf!

—

The French Republic inſiſts upon the Pope recalling all the Bulls he has ſent to France ſince the year 1789—and that in their room he ſhall ſend ſome oxen, ſheep, and money.

—

The duties lately impoſed on tobacco imported into France in Foreign bottoms, are 60 francs per quintal—in French veſſels 50 francs.

—

The cattle have been driven from the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, and the potatoes actually removed, leſt they ſhould fraternize, in caſe of invaſion, with the French Republicans!

The preſent ſevere froſt will operate more effectually againſt the treaſonable practice of digging potatoes in Ireland, than a thouſand acts of parliament.

The Dublin papers inſiſt that the peaſantry of Ireland are libelled by thoſe who impute to them any thing like a treaſonable intention. But they cannot ſay the ſame of the potatoes, which have certainly riſen *en maſſ.*

During the great ſcarcity laſt year, the board of agriculture, very laudably as we thought, recommended the planting of potatoes in greater quantities. But who would have thought that the digging of them ſhould require the oppoſition of an army of horſe and foot in Ireland?

(N. Y. P.)

By Poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

We are favored by a member of Congreſs with the following important extract of a letter, dated

"*Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 30.*

—

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians and white people have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderneſs road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed col. Daniel Boone, his ſon and ſon-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red-river. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bayard, American agent in London, to a gentleman in this town.

—

"Your letter of the 3d Auguſt laſt is before me. In anſwer I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an authentic copy of the proceedings of the vice admiralty court of Bermuda, in your caſe, was received on the 9th of February laſt, this is the only paper that in the firſt inſtance is neceſſary, or that can be uſed in the hearing of the cauſe. When the buſineſs has been ſubmitted to the courts of appeal they will pronounce, whether any or what further proof will be required. On the receipt of the above documents, [illegible] againſt the captors to compel their appearance to the cauſe. (3) It was ſent out to be ſerved on them in Bermuda, but has not yet been returned. On its return the captors will appear, or be put in contempt, as it is called in the dialect of Doctors Commons, after which the cauſe will be brought to an iſſue without delay.

"As to the buſineſs being brought immediately before the commiſſioners appointed under the ſeventh article of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain, it is a matter I have much at heart, and ſhall do all in my power to effect. It would ſecure to our citizens full, impartial, and ſpeedy juſtice. It would be honorable, conciliatory, and really advantageous to Great Britain, were ſhe to conſent to it. Nevertheleſs, I fear it will have many and weighty obſtacles to overcome ſhould it prove ſucceſsful, as it ſeems very doubtful whether ſuch a thing was ever contemplated in framing the treaty.—The commiſſioners however, will decide, and while I have the fulleſt confidence in their diſpoſition to do juſtice, I am not leſs perſuaded of their patriotiſm and their ſympathy with ſuch of our fellow citizens, as have ſuffered by the ſpoliations of Britiſh cruizers."

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 18.

Extract of a letter from a ſupercargo of an American veſſel at Cape Francois, dated Jan. 14, 1797.

—

"As ſoon as an American veſſel arrives here, her cargo is immediately put in requiſition: the ordonnateur is made acquainted of what the cargo conſiſts; he offers to contract for a part or the whole; if the merchant cannot agree with him, he ſends a guard on board, orders the hatches open, and takes from the veſſel what he pleaſes.—This is liberty and equality—liberty in doing as they pleaſe, equality in the treatment of Americans."

[Minerva.]

NOTICE.

The Members of the Alexandria Society for the relief and protection of perſons illegally held in bondage *are informed that a ſtated quarterly meeting will be held at Archibald M'Clean's ſchool-room, at 6 o'clock* THIS EVENING. *The buſineſs which will come before them being intereſting, it is hoped the meeting will be full and punctual.*

N. B. The ſchool bell will ring at the hour.

Feb. 25.

For Charter;

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good ſtaunch veſſel, burthen about 200 tons, or 350 hhds.—will ſoon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

February 25. tf

A FEW PIPES OF

Teneriffe Wine,

AND

Boſton Meſs Beef,

To be ſold by

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

—

Bar Iron by the ton or ſmaller quantity as uſual.

Alex. ad. mo. 24. tf

Fiſh Barrels for ſale at

the Occoquan Mills of good white oak ſtuff—the workmanſhip done in the beſt manner. Perſons applying ſoon may be accommodated with any quantity. For terms apply to Amos Fiſher, in Alexandria, King Street, five doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern, or to the ſubſcriber, at the Occoquan Mills.

JOHN FISHER.

February 25. 2w1m

Blank manifeſts for ſale at

his Office.

PROEMIUM.

THE works of Genius are always grateful to an enlightened public—— Many of our readers are probably unacquainted with the writings which lately appeared under the signature of "AROUET," from the pen of the late Doctor LADD, of Rhode-Island, who died in 1787, before he had attained the 24th year of his age: but, notwithstanding the short span of his existence, he had caught the esteem and admiration of the true friends of SCIENCE, as much for eminent talents displayed in the line of his profession, as from the possession of peculiar favor with the Muses. The writings which he has left discover the strongest proofs of Genuine Poesy, and are justly ranked among the first productions of the American Bards. How lamentable, that so fair a plant of Mount Parnassus should have met such an untimely fate, and withered ere it had fully bloomed? ——The Editors of the MIRROR are happy in presenting to their readers some extracts from the works of this celebrated author, which they propose occasionally to continue.

THE HAPPY MAN.

TO HORATIO.

Blest with the joys impassion'd fathers know,
And all that heaven could in a wife bestow:
A wife endear'd to that congenial breast,
In three sweet prattlers most supremely blest.
Blest with enjoyments that on wealth attend,
And blest by heaven with many a social friend;
In calm delight, whose ever-smiling rays,
Spreads a sweet sun shine o'er thy happy days:
And blest to know, that high enroll'd in fame,
Ages shall love and venerate the name.
To every friend thy memory dear shall be,
And sweet the song be, when they sing of thee——
Oh! read this verse, where blessings all combine,
And view thyself in each descriptive line.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Talbut dec. will be sold on the 25th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day:

A Tract of Land, lying

in Prince George's county, Maryland, about four miles from the Eastern branch, and 2½ miles from Alexandria, being mostly uncleared, and containing 134 acres, binding on the lands of the widow Neal and Capt. Debutts. A particular description of the situation and value of the property is thought unnecessary, those who wish to purchase will no doubt view the premisses before the sale. The sale will be on the land, the purchaser to have twelve months credit, on making the payment of the money secure. Attendance will be given by

ANN TALBUT, Executrix,
BENJ. TALBUT, Executor of John Talbut, deceased.

February 18. tM

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for

business, situate on King street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24. tf

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

COGNIAC Brandy, Holland's Geneva, } in pipes.
Liverpool fine Lisbon, and Alum } Salt.
Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 bushel sacks,
6 sets of elegant China,
200 casks of best New-York Stone Lime,
30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

Also on hand,

Best Swedish and country made Bar Iron,
St. Ubes Salt,
James River Coal,
3d and 4d Nails in casks of 25 and 50 thousand each,
A few bushels warranted Clover seed,
Cambooses of a good size,
And a quantity of Rugs.

December 13.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Stored, and other Merchandize, received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th 1st mo. tf

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at six pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adjoining Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason.

Where he has for sale,

Coarse and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine bushel sacks twill'd, 100 barrels Tar.

November 15.

To be Rented,

For a term of years,

The House and Store on

Harper's wharf, lately occupied by Robert Henderson,—the house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and as a stand for the Wet Good and Grocery business, there is none superior in town. For terms apply to

JAMES CAVAN.

February 7. tf

To Let,

THE upper part of the House occupied by us as a Store in King Street, with a good kitchen—a convenient accommodation for a small family.

C. POWELL & CO.

February 23. tf

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE President and Board of Directors having ordered me to considerably encrease the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 servants on liberal terms for one year.

Any person disposed to send 20 hands, may send with their people an overseer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the sole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical assistance, should any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the use of the workers. I will also give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each squad. Application to be made to me personally or by letter directed thus;

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

Dreember 20. tf

Ten Pistoles Reward.

RAN AWAY July last a black fellow named HARRY, formerly the property of Nicholas Blacklock, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin with his left hand. By deception he obtained in Charles county a petition by the name of Henry Overton, for his freedom. His lawyer had his name erased from said petition, it being made to appear, that he descended from an African family. This fellow has with him the clerk's certificate, and a forged pass with my name signed to it. By the assistance of these papers he has erroneously passed for a free man, and and remained at and about Mrs. Blacklock's, near Grub-Town, below Marlborough, for ome time; thence he moved to Alexandria, and is supposed to be about that town, the Federal City, or Falls of Potomac. He frequently passes through Prince George county and visit the neighbourhood of the woodyard and Piscataway. Whoever will deliver said slave to me shall receive the above reward.

RAPHEL BOOMAN.

N. B. It is possible the above fellow may have moved to Richard or Thomas Blacklock's, in Montgomery county.

Newport, Charles county,
Maryland, Jan. 20. drf

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, the 28th December, a negro man named SAM, about 21 years of age, near six feet high, a stout active fellow, with a brazen countenance, a caulker and ship carpenter by trade. Had on when he went away, a Bath coating round jacket and trousers, the fore finger on one of his hands is much burot.—It is expected that he has got a forged pass. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HUGHES.

January 3.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS for sale at his Warehouse, on Prince Street,

West-India and Conti-

tinental Rum,
Holland Gin,
Sugars,
Boston Beef,
Lisbon, Malaga, and Sherry } Wine,
Sail Cloth,
Irish Linens,
Crockery Ware,
Pipes,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
Boots and Bootees,
Writing, wrapping and bonnet paper.
Soal Leather,
Cheese,
Soap,
Mould and dipped Candles,
Salt,
Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar,
Tanner's Oil,
Timothy and Clover Grass Seed, &c.

February 7.

A YOUNG gentleman wants a place in a mercantile house in this town—he possesses considerable information of business—his terms are very moderate, and he can produce the best recommendation from his former employers.—Apply to the printers.

February 14.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 205 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Alsby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of Stones, two of which are burrs—the is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week, A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 30 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 6091¼ acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12awep

Valuable Lands,

AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun county, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wednesday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

All the real and personal

Estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky land,) consisting of two tracts of Land, six valuable Slaves, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distance, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will no doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will shew it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid;—for all sums under the above ready money will be required.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day, till all is sold,

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of sale, that they may be discharged. GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 19. 1m

Was Found,

IN the Subscriber's stable, a few pieces of GOODS, & some other articles supposed to be stolen and secreted there. The owner is requested to come, prove the property, and take them away.

Wm. HARPER.

Feb. 18. 3t

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.